The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII, NO 11
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO 9

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$ 2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	15 00	20 00
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

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Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ext's Building.

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Can be consulted in German.

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NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building.
Sept. 15 '82-1 y.

GUY JACOBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public
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Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
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Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
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R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law
Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor,
Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

J. B McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24 '81.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
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JAMES REILLY,
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FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

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E. B. BROWER

Has purchased the Stock and Business of J. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,

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EXPERIENCED HANDS.

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IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, Pa. is prepared to do all kinds of

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All kinds of Furniture Repaired and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE.

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-:o:-

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The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
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—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

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Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
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NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds. Wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c. Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, ——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 2 1-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool.....	15,500,000
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Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London.....	5,266,372
London & Lancashire, of England..	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford.....	3,372,000
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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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oct. 24, 79-1y

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER. Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or **sleepless** at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JASNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the **Genuine,** which always has on the Wrapper the **red Z Trade-Mark** and **Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

August, 82 1y

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

☞ Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞ For all WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞ KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in its Use.

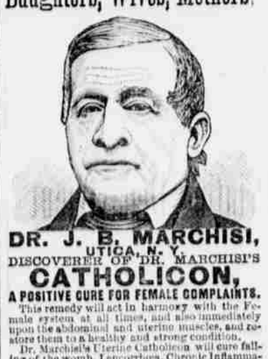
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ (3)

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

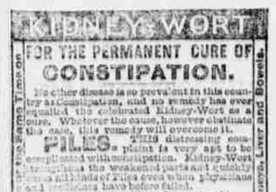


DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. **New size $1 per bottle. Old size $1.50.** Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa
June 23-1y.



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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES.

SICK. SPICES. BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

POETICAL.

SONNET ABOUT A NOSE.

'Tis very odd that poets should suppose
There is no poetry about a nose,
When plain as the nose upon your face,
A noseless face would lack poetic grace.
Noses have sympathy; a lover knows
Noses are always touched when lips are kissing:
And who would care to kiss where nose was missing?
Why, what would the flavor of a rose,
And where would be our mortal means of telling
Whether a vile or wholesome odors flowa
Around us, if we own'd no sense of smelling?
I know a nose, a nose no other knows,
'Neath starry eyes, o'er ruby lips it grows;
Beauty in its form and muse in its blows!

—*Irish Penny Journal.*

SELECT STORY.

JACK'S MARY.

'I was young, I was fair, I had once not a care,' sang Bettina Lyons in a doleful tone.

"Yet you pined like a slave,' not by the sad sea wave exactly, but at the old farm,' broke in a merry voice.

'So I did, Clare, and I often wish myself back again.'

'What and leave all your bright prospects?'

'If you mean visions of the future as they present themselve now, yes, if I could take up the old, happy dreams of the past again.'

'But you cannot make me believe that you would forsake your brilliant prospects and return to the hum drum life you quitted.'

'I would indeed, for I cannot even think of my brilliant future, as you term it, without a shudder.'

'Come, girls, if you are going to the fair it is time you were dressed,' said Mrs. Chalmers, entering the room where the two cousins were seated.

'Aunt Winnie, I wish you would leave me home. I am not in the mood for pleasure to-day,' said Bettina.

'I did not bring you here to mope. You had plenty of time for that in the country. When you have secured your own comfortable home you can mope in it to your heart's content, but not now.'

'One would think that securing a comfortable home was the end and aim of women's existence. I am heartily tired of being preached to about settling in life, and to tell you as I told you a hundred times before, Aunt Winnie, I will not marry for the sake of a home.'

Mrs. Chalmers looked at her with severe disapprobation.

'I gave you credit for being a reasonable woman, Bettina; not a wayward child,' she said.

'Of course, I'm wayward for claimng the right to think for myself on the subject of matrimony.'

'That will do, my dear: remain at home and return to the farm to-morrow if you choose; I have no desire to influence your conduct. Come, Clare, you, at least; are always ready to please me.'

'Yes, auntie; I am quite prepared, and will only detain you while I put on my bonnet and gloves,' was the prompt reply.

Bettina spent the afternoon communing with her own thoughts, which were far from pleasant ones, 'I will be true to my own love whatever may betide,' she was singing, when her aunt and cousin returned.

'Oh, Bet,' exclaimed the latter when they were alone, 'we had a lovely time, but Aunt Winnie was disappointed, she is so anxious about your future, you know.'

'Now, Clare, hush; don't you begin a sermon. I get enough of that from auntie. I have been questioning my heart this afternoon, and have determined that no one shall persuade me to marry a man I do not love for the sake of a comfortable home. What comfort could I find in sitting down by his fireside with longing regrets for the presence of another? I would be acting false to myself and false to Mr. Wetherils, and although I do not like him he deserves a better fate than that.'

'But if that other person doesn't care for you?'

'I never said he didn't care for me,' and Bettina's eyes flashed resentfully. 'An ugly old cousin whom he is pledged to marry stands between us, and the worst of it is she doesn't ever pretend to care for him. Their parents concocted the match when they were too young to understand anything about such matters. Fred would give up everything, friends, home, fortune, if I would consent, but how can I when the failure of her pet scheme would break his lady mother's heart. My coming out of the affair heartbroken is of no consequence, for I am only a poor girl, who is expected to marry the first man that offers a comfortable home.'

'Did you ever see this cousin?'

'No,' replied Bettina, wiping her eyes.

'Then how do you know she is old and ugly?'

'I know she is older than Fred, and I think she must be awful homely, else he would have learned to care for her.'

'A very logical conclusion,' laughed Clare. 'Perhaps the assertion that she does not love him is based on one.'

'But I am sure she doesn't love him,' interrupted the other eagerly. 'How could she hide it if she did? Fred knew that I loved him long before we talked about it, but you see he felt in honor bound to his cousin, and knew it was not right to speak of love to me.'

'He evidently overcame his scruples,' observed Clare.

'Yes, after he was perfectly convinced that his cousin didn't care for him. Indeed she told him so.'

'Under such circumstances, if she is a true woman, she would conceal her love, even though her heart were breaking.'

Bettina looked quickly.

'Were you ever in love, Clare?' she asked.

Clare flushed a little. 'You don't suppose I would tell you, even if I were? I do not approve of parading such matters before the world.'

'Oh, perhaps you are one of the kind who would 'let concealment like a worm'—What is the rest of it? Something about damask cheeks; only your cheeks could hardly be called damask, for you are usually frightfully pale.'

Clare smiled good naturedly.

'I trust I am one of the kind who wouldn't make a goose of myself, and fret about a man who didn't care for me.'

'You evidently don't believe that Fred loves me. I am half inclined to convince you all that he does I'll tell you another thing, Clare, I believe if auntie would let Mr. Wetherill alone he would transfer his affections to you in no time. You don't know how oddly he looks at you sometimes. If I were in love with him, I would be horribly jealous. I really believe if he had seen you before he asked the question, although I am younger, and—'

'And prettier,' you were going to say, you vain girl.'

'Well, even if I am, I'm not half as good as you, you dear, sober old Clare. But, good or bad, I am not going to sacrifice myself to please two old women—for that's just what it amounts to. I gave up Fred to please his mother, and am going to marry Mr. Wetherill to please Aunt Winnie, at least she thinks I am.'

For a week or more after the events just related Bettina appeared to be one of the most docile creatures imaginable, and Aunt Winnie and she were again on the most amicable terms, but Clare felt instinctively she was plotting mischief. One day Mrs. Chalmers went to pay a long promised visit to a friend residing in the country. As soon as she was gone the young girl dressed herself in a neat walking costume and left the house. Clare did not miss her until she had occasion to go to her room, where she expected to find her, but found instead a note addressed to herself, which she opened with trembling fingers and read:

'Dear Clare—I fancy you will not be astonished to learn that I have gone to meet Fred. Everything is arranged, and we will be married in a few hours. Aunt Winnie will be furious, but will recover from the shock more rapidly than I would from a broken heart if I had followed her advice. Will you please tell Mr. Wetherill when he comes to-night? Dear Clare, don't be angry with your own BETTINA.'

'Thank God!' ejaculated Clare fervently, as she finished reading. 'They are both saved, but how shall I ever tell him? Capricious little pet, may you never have cause to regret the step you have taken!'

She met Mr. Wetherill with a composed air, although her heart was throbbing painfully.

'Miss Lyons is not at home,' she said. 'Not at home?' in a tone of surprise.

'No, Mr. Wetherill; she's gone away, leaving me an unpleasant task to perform I hope you will not be too much shocked,' she went on, nervously; 'but I am afraid she is mar— Read this note; it will explain all.'

She trembled like an aspen as she watched him read the note, his face growing pale and flushed alternately.

'I am so grieved, Mr. Wetherill.'

'You need not be, Miss Clare. I admire Bettina's courage and honesty in refusing to give her hand where she could not bestow her heart. She has saved us both from a lifelong unhappiness.'

Clare gazed at him, too much amazed to speak.

'Miss Clare, will you listen to a story that has been trembling on my lips since I first met you here?'

Without waiting for a reply he continued:

'Many years ago there was a young man—a mere lad—whom we called Jack. He was a farmer's son, and poor. Near his father's place lived a widow and her only child, Mary. Jack loved this little girl from her babyhood, and when she was fourteen and he nineteen the two promised to be true to each other as long as life lasted. Shortly afterward Jack went out into the world to try to make a home for the child who had promised to be his wife. Several letters were exchanged until Mary's mother discovered what was going on, and forbid her to write any more. About a year after their separation her mother died, and she went to a distant city to reside with relatives. Jack did not hear of these events until he returned to his old home two years later. Then he made inquiries for his little love, but could gain no further tidings of her. Several years passed and he was successful beyond even his boyish expectations. During this period he met many beautiful women, but little Mary's image refuses to leave its shrine in his heart. One day he saw a notice of her marriage. Then hope died, but memory remained. As time passed he became weary of his bachelor's life, and concluded to marry. Chance threw him into the society of a young girl whose unconventional manners proved a strong attraction, and in a short time he asked her to be his wife. He thought the reluctant air with which she consented was due to bashfulness, but later on discovered that her heart belonged to some one else. Then he determined to question her closely regarding the matter, and if his conjectures were true, to give her back her promise. Meantime he met a women wonderfully like his lost love. Yet she was not called Mary, nor did she bear the name of the man whom she had married, and, while bound to the young girl, he could not ask for an explanation. At last he found himself free, and—Miss Clare, it rests with you to decide how the story of Jack's love shall end.'

A profound silence reigned for a few moments, then Clare explained in a low, trembling voice:

'After the death of Mary's mother she went to live with her father's brother, whose daughter was also named Mary Lamson. In order to avoid confusion Jack's Mary was called by her second name, Clare. It was Mary's cousin who married, but the orphan girl remained true to her early love.'

'And her constancy is at last rewarded,' said Mr. Wetherill, drawing her to his breast.

She laid her head in a restful way on his shoulder, and thus Aunt Winnie found them when she retured in a great state of excitement, having received a telegram from Bettina announcing her marriage.

'Well,' she ejaculated, when the situation was explained, 'I am glad we are going to keep you in the family. But I must say Bettina would have made you a brilliant wife.'

'Clare will make a loving wife, and I am satisfied with the exchange, Mrs. Chalmers,' he answered fervently.

The new postal order, for a sum of $5, or less, will cost only three cents, and the service is to be extended so that $100 instead of $10 can be sent in a single order. The sender will not be required to fill out an "Application," as at present, but will receive an order payable to the bearer at any money office desired. The new orders or notes, are to be engraved, and, and in appearance will not be unlike bank notes.

The Internal Revenue.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW WHICH HAS BEEN SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The sections of the Tariff bill relating to internal revenue, which was signed by the President, are given in full below. The reductions of special interest are those on tobacco, and it is on the question of rebate that possible confusion may hereafter arise. The conference committee changed the law as it passed the Senate in only three particulars, the most important being the change of date when the reduction of the tobacco tax goes into effect from July 1, 1883 to May 1:

SECTION 1. That the taxes herein specified, imposed by the laws now in force, be, and the same are, hereby repealed, as hereinafter provided, namely: On capital and deposits of banks and bankers and national banking associations, except such taxes as are now due and payable, and on and after the first day of July, 1883, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles imposed by schedule A, following section 3,437 of the Revised Statutes; provided that no drawback shall be allowed upon articles embraced in said schedule that shall be exported on and after the first day of July, 1883; provided further, that on and after May 15, 1883, matches may be removed by manufacturers thereof from the place of manufacture to warehouses within the United States without attaching thereto the stamps required by law, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of May, 1883, dealers in leaf tobacco shall annually pay $12; dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay $2.40; all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay $6; manufacturers of cigars shall pay $6. Peddlers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars shall pay special taxes, as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay $60, peddlers of the second class shall pay $15, peddlers of the third class shall pay $7.20, and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay $3 60. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay $250, and 30 cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of the rate of $500 per annum; provided that farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

SEC. 3. That hereafter the special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco shall not be required from any farmer, planter or lumberman who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employees, in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them; provided that the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so furnished by him shall not exceed in quantity one hundred pounds in any one special tax year, that is, from the first day of May in any year until the thirtieth day of April in the next year; and provided further, that such farmer, planter, or lumberman shall not be, at the time he is furnishing such supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, or other similar supplies, in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper, to others than his own employees or laborers.

SEC. 4. That on and after May 1, 1883, the internal taxes on snuff, smoking and manufactured tobacco shall be 80 cents per pound, and on cigars which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the 1st day of July, 1883, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per 1,000; on cigarettes, weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 50 cents per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000; provided that on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, on which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of reduct on. But the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of the reduction, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at a reduced rate, and no claim be allowed or drawback paid for a less amout than $10.

SEC. 5. That on and after the passage of this act, every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of law, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, the district and State in which it is situated, and these words:

"Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under penalties of law, not to use this package for tobacco again."

A Legal Tender.

The other day a sharp-looking youth walked up quickly to the counter of the post office in a country town, and emptying a bag of coppers thereon, asked the clerk, who was attending to other customers, for a dollar's worth of one-cent stamps.

"Oh, you be bothered!" was the answer. "That is not legal tender; its all old copper."

"What is a legal tender, then?" asked the boy.

"Why, one cent is a legal tender for a one-cent stamp."

"Oh!" exclaimed the youth, "is it? Come on then," passing a coin from the heap. "A one-cent stamp, please."

The clerk gave him one.

"Another, please."

A second was given him.

"Ano—"

"Here, stop that," the clerk said. "Give me the money. It will be the shortest way to get rid of you."

After counting the money, he gave the value thereof in stamps to the lad, who was heard to mutter; "I thought tire him out!"

The Spoiling of the Child.

It is very easy to spoil a child. Almost any body can do it without trying very hard. Proof of this is continually seen in this great army of ill mannered and demoralized youngsters, who might have been treasures of home comfort and blessings to society at large had they not been spoiled in the bringing up. Many of these children have had the advantages of comfortable homes and a fair education, much of which appears to have been thrown away on them. It does not follow that a spoil, in order to be spoiled, must be very wicked, very violent, or even very destructive. There are thousands of well-meaning children who neither swear, fight or destroy their parents' furniture with axes and hammers, who nevertheless, are a nuisance to all who have to come in contact with them. Many of these children have been damaged in their infancy by parents, aunts and nurses, who told them they were the most wonderful children ever created and gave them to understand that in the ages to come there never would be an infant half so beautiful, so lovely or so gifted. A child thus complimented becomes so puffed up beyond endurance. His smart sayings are repeated in his hearing before friends and neighbors, until in his infantile vanity he regards himself as a monopolist in the manufacture of wise saws and cunning jokes. His petty impudences are regarded as evidences of monster sagacity, and he is encouraged to rudeness by hearing on all sides flattering mention of his brilliant efforts at repartee. It does not take many years of this kind of training to make an infant odious.

In England a practice exists in certain circles as to the feeding of very young children, which happily does not to any great extent obtain in this country. The youngest of the family are not considered worthy of place at the family dinner-table, but are sent to eat their meals with the servants. The result of this is seen to the great disadvantage of the children when they come to be old enough to eat with the family. They have by this time acquired many habits of which they need to be broken, and they have picked up many forms of speech, together with much conversational literature, which it would be well for them not to know. The process of breaking them of these is slow and disagreeable. But sometimes children pick up at the tables of their own parents ugly ways of eating and unmannerly styles of conversation, quite as bad as anything they can learn in the kitchen or the stable. It is unpleasant to be all the time whacking at a child and tell it to do otherwise than it is doing. It is injustice to the child to enforce the severe old rule that "children should be seen and not heard." But there are quiet and graceful ways of making even the youngest child order his ways so that he shall not be an offence to those who sit at meat with him. The child who loudly proclaims his likes and his dislikes at a table is a nuisance. He who clamors for one kind of food after another, only to make a mess with each dish as he receives it, and then to clamor for more, is a disagreeable table companion. He who fills his mouth too full, And persists in talking while thus overloaded, should be sent from the table.

It is a mistaken kindness to spoil a child by letting it have its own way and by failing to direct it out of wrong ways and into right ones. The crop of spoiled children would be lighter than it is if more firmness and sound judgment were mixed in with the management.

An Observing Boy.

A West End gentlemen well known in provision circles, came home recently from a social party, and looking at his feet, found himself the possessor of only one rubber, the other pedal extremity having tackled the muddy surroundings in unprotected leather. "Wife," said the gentleman, "I don't understand this; could I have gone away this morning with but a single rubber? Don't think it possible"—slight thickness of the tongue. "Know I saw two at Jones' before I left—may be left one at home—where's Johnny?" Son made his appearance. "Johnny, did you see my rubber round the house to-day? Give you a quarter to find it." Boy looked at father's feet a moment, and exclaimed: "Give me the quarter, papa." "But get me the rubber," replied the parent. "That's all right, papa; you've got two on one foot." The astonished father looked at his better half and the proudly-intelligent off-spring, and muttered something about having been down at Tony Faust's seeing a fellow eat thirty quails in thirty minutes, and that it somehow affected his head, and he would retire. "Mamma," inquired the urchin when the paternal portion of the family had been disposed of, "does eatin' quails make a man think he's got only one leg?" There was no response, and Master Johnny yawned himself into his little bed.

Idaho Meanness.

"Don't you go there!" he said, as he turned around on the passenger who announced that he was going through to Idaho. "They are the most selfish people you ever saw."

"How?"

"Well, take my case. I ran a wildcat under a school house and discovered a rich mine, and yet they wouldn't let me do any blasting under there during school hours for fear of disturbing the children. I had to work nights altogether, and they even charged me thirty cents for breaking the windows."

"Indeed?"

"And in another case where I staked out a claim and three men jumped it, the governor refused to issue ammunition or let the sheriff move; and do you know what I had to do? I had to dig a canal from the river, three miles away, and let the water in to drive the jumpers out, and even the coroner who sat on the bodies made me pay for the coffins and charged me $12 for a funeral sermon only seven minutes long! Don't go beyond Colorado if you want to be used well."—*San Francisco Exchange.*

There is much safety in the absence of the bottle; and the abstinent father is not a temper of his child.

Rules for Beauty.

Several months since a serial story, by Allan Muir, ran through the *London Society*, entitled "Lady Beauty," in which the heroine laid down a number of rules to enable ladies all to be beautiful forever without enameling, painting or powdering themselves. Written by a beauty who, as she herself admits, had become "an elderly lady who ought to be thinking of other things," they carry an import that should not be lost upon the class of inquirers who seem only solicitous respecting their personal appearance. The rules are printed for their especial benefit:

Rule 1. A woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand social aim should be to please.

It is true, that Lady Beauty states, that woman can please the eye by her appearance, her face and figure. She can please the ear by the art of graceful speaking. She can please the minds of others by cultivating her own, and she can please the fancy by her woman's

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

The cigarette has obtained a popularity among the schoolboys of Philadelphia that has alarmed the authorities, and various plans for reforms have been proposed. A principal of a grammar school estimates that 75 per cent, of the male pupils under his charge are smokers, against less than half that number before cigarettes came into common use. The only measure thus far adopted is of a persuasive nature. A circular setting forth the hurtfulness of tobacco, and especially of bad cigarettes, has been placed in the hands of every boy, and pasted inside the cover of each text book.

John Kellly is not an Irishman, as many people suppose. On the contrary, he was born in New York city. In earlier days he was a grate setter, from which humble employment he graduated into politics. He began at the lowest round as alderman—surely nothing can be lower than an alderman—and worked his way up through the several grades of Sheriff, Comptroller, and candidate for Governor. Mr. Kelly is apparently about fifty-five or fifty-six years of age, nearly six feet high, very stout and strong, with a sufficiently Celtic countenance to warrant the excessive caricatures in *Harper's Weekly* and *Puck*. He wears a grizzly beard clipped very short, dresses with scrupulous neatness, and is always hail-fellow well-met with a crowd, an assemblage, or a group.

The Pennsylvania railroad report for the last year shows that the business of the main line amounted to $30,878,777, an increase as compared with 1881 of $3,189,953. The traffic yielded the company a net income of $10,131, 718. This income is reduced by a net loss on the New Jersey division of $568,759, making the ultimate net gains for the year $10,199,804. From this sum the dividends for the year of 8½ per cent, $6,890,715, were paid; also $600,000 to the trust fund for purchase of the company's securities and sundry advances to auxiliary companies, leaving the balance on the year's business, to the credit of profit and loss, of $1,850,560, which, added to the previous balance, gives the profit and loss account at the close of the year a credit balance of $12,194,639.

Stephen W. Dorsey, now on trial at Washington for the Star route conspiracy, made an assault on Judge Lilly last week Tuesday. Mr. Lilly called at Mr. Dorsey's residence accompanied by a friend, Mr. George F. Brodt, and they were admitted at once by Mr. Dorsey, who invited them to his parlor. They entered into an animated conversation during which Dorsey had accused Lilly of obtaining Rerdell as a Government witness. Mr. Dorsey became excited and dealt Mr. Lilly a blow in the face. The latter throwing himself back to avoid the blow, his chair was upset, and he fell to the floor, when it is alleged, Dorsey kicked him in the lower part of the abdomen. Mr Brodt interfered and prevented Dorsey from giving other blows or kicks. Mr. Lilly is now about seventy years of age and is confined to his room by his injuries. Lilly says he will prosecute Dorsey as soon as he is able to leave his room.

Cleveland and New York were connected by telephone for several hours Tuesday afternoon. Gentlemen in the office of the Postal Telegraph Company in New York spoke and sang before an improved telephone of the Baxter patent. A party in the Cleveland office did the same, and their voices were more distinctly heard in New York than is usually the case between connected telephones in that city. Prof. Elisha Gray, inventor of telephones and patentee of the harmonic, and other devices in use in the postal telegraph system, conducted the experiments. He said their success was due to the superior conductivity of the compound wire in use, composed of a steel core, surrounded by copper.

Mr. James R. Keene was one of the party, and conversed with friends who had been called into the Cleveland office to meet him. C. H. Rudde, an electrician in Cleveland, with a round, mellow voice, sang "The Sweet By and By" and "Auld Lang Syne," and his listeners in the New York office applauded him so heartily that he said they were jarring down the plastering in the Cleveland office. The musical efforts of the New York party were limited to a feeble attempt at whistling, which the Cleveland men said sounded like Wiggin's tempest. Telephones of other pattern were subsequently tried over the circuit with the same success.

The following circular has been issued by the secretary of the interior: "The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect as speedily as possible the provision of the act of congress approved March 3, 1883, increasing to $30 per month the pensions of those who have lost a leg at or above the knee, or an arm at or above the elbow, and of those who have been so disabled as to be incapacitated to perform any manual labor but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance who are now receiving a pension at the rate of $24 per month, and to $24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, and now receiving $18 dollars per month. Inasmuch as said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cases as have been adjudicated at the rates of $6 and $17 per month respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary other than to forward ,to the commissioners of pensions the pension certificate, accompanied by a letter in the handwriting of the pensioner his present postoffice address as soon as possible. After the receipt of the pension certificate the aforesaid commissioners will reissue to him a new certificate for a new rate, and will forward the same to the proper pension agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate and to make to the pensioner the proper payment. In the case of amputation the certificate will be re-issued without any further medical examination. The intervention of an agent or attorney in such admitted cases as are affected by this act being unnecessary in this act, will not be recognized.

The Delaney Investigation.

The committee appointed by the state senate to investigate the charges against state librarian Delaney, have had several sessions and heard a number of witnesses. Among them was Sol. Foster Jr. who wrote some of the articles about Delaney's doings which were published in the *Press* in the summer of 1881. Foster's informant was Samuel Adams, then a carpet dealer on Third street Harrisburg.

"He told me," said Foster, "that there had been a syndicate operating in Harrisburg for some time. He was in it, he said, and got his 'divvy' out of warrants given for goods that were never supplied. Among other things I was told by Adams that a certain bill for $499,22 filed in the Auditor General's Office was for articles not one of which had never been supplied. I copied that bill and published it. Subsequently Adams explained to me the modus operandi of the syndicate. He said it was high time to publish the matter and if he was to go down others should go with him. He seemed very anxious to tell me every thing. Adams and his brother-in-law, Gray, had furnished a great deal of goods to the State. He said that it was a common thing for persons in the ring to make out a bill for four times the true amount and get the money for it. He said he had been treated very badly by some of these people and as they went back on him he'd be damned if he wouldn't go back on them. Adams centred his attack on Delaney, without whose certificate, he said, the bills could not have got through. I have known Adams for five years. I believe that what he said was true or I would not have published his allegations. I reasoned that Adams was the most likely man to know any crookedness that might have been in this business."

On the following day the committee was called together to hear what Samuel Adams had to say.

"I have no knowledge of Delaney's official acts," he declared. "When I was interviewed by Mr. Foster I felt aggrieved and sore at Delaney, because I was under the impression that he was the cause of my not getting the contract in 1881. I made some remarks to Mr. Foster which, under ordinary circumstances, I probably would not have expressed. "I 'swelled his head' more than I ought to.

"I wouldn't go on the stand and swear to anything that I told Mr. Foster," continued Adams. "I never had any dealings with Delaney whatever. I never said Delaney had a ring and that I had a divvy in it; at least I don't recollect so. I don't remember telling Foster that Delaney certified to bill of goods that were never delivered. Foster pumped me so much that I don't remember all I said.

Thomas M. Jones, one of the best known journalists in Harrisburg, testified that shortly after the contract of 1881 was awarded he was hailed in the street by Adams and, although the journalist was in a hurry to go on, Adams insisted upon speaking to him about Delaney. "He said," continued Mr. Jones, "that if half were told about things up there people would open their eyes. He told me of one bill certified to by Mr. Delaney and amounting to over $4,000, not an article of which had ever been furnished. He charged that Mr. Delaney had told Mr. Chellis the amount of Mr. Adam's bid and consequently Mr. Chellis underbid him. Subsequently Mr. Adams spoke to me about Mr. Foster's publication. He did not deny it, but said that it would soon blow over."

Charles E. St. John, of Wilkesbarre, who was night watchman at the Executive office during Governor Hoyt's term, testified that in the latter part of 1880 he saw seven sacks full of the cloth-bound Agricultural Reports of 1879 and nine boxes of the pamphlets containing United States Statutes, each box holding two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds, wheeled away in a hand-cart at night. The boxes were taken from the porch of the Executive building while St. John was on watch inside. The Agricultural Reports and lots of good wrapping paper were taken from the Capitol basement. He understood that all the books were taken to Macklin's rag store. He saw William Delaney, brother of the Librarian, Watchman Hanlon and another Hill employe named Dougherty cart the articles away. He understood that the Agricultural Reports and other documents on the Senate side of the Capitol were in the custody of Delaney.

Delaney attends the meetings with his counsel, and talks when he pleases. Whether the committee will be able to find any testimony against Delaney strong enough to convict remains to be seen.

Can They Afford It?

It is understood that the republican legislative caucus has determined to defeat a reapportionment of the State into congressional and senatorial and representative districts at every hazzard.

In secret conclave in the stillness of the night, the representatives of the republican party in the legislature have resolved to defy the mandate of the constitution and to ignore the right of the people to fair and just representation.

This midnight conspiracy not only strikes at the constitutional right of the people to a reapportionment, but involves the defeat of important measures of legislation now awaiting consideration in either house of the legislature.

It has been resolved by these secret conspirators that *no bill, however important, shall be taken up out of its order on the calendar.* The purpose of this is plain. The consideration of apportionment bills is to be delayed as long as possible or defeated entirely if that can be done.

But this deep laid scheme will not succeed. If its success were possible, could the republican party afford to take the responsibility? It can approach success only by blocking legislation and killing measures of vast importance to the state. Can the republican party afford to take the blame for such an obstruction of the public business?—*Patriot.*

Robert Packer's Estate.

By the terms of the will of the late Judge Packer, his son, the late Robert A., annually received the income from a portion of the estate. This income now reverts to his brother, Harry E., and sister, Miss Mary. The yearly income of the deceased was however, so great that he is known to have saved up for himself a large fortune. His property consists of a magnificent home at Sayre, a large interest in the Sayre land company, an interest in the Cayuga carwheel works, a valuable plantation in Florida, an island in the St. Lawrence, being one of the Thousand Islands. He besides left other landed property and securities to a large sum. He left a will giving $100,000 to his wife, $50,000 to his adopted daughter, and a large sum to Lehigh University.

The Tariff Bill.

The iron manufacturers of Pittsburg and other cities have been seriously considering the constitutionality of the new tariff bill. It is said that not unlikely the United States supreme court will be asked to pass upon the measure. The secretary of the western iron association says he has no doubt of the unconstitutionality of the bill, and many able constitutional lawyers, among them Senator Edmunds and Representative Tucker, agree with him. He also has been informed that Senator Sherman said he considers the constitutionality of the bill doubtful on account of its practical origination in the senate instead of the house.

The Legislature.

The following bill passed the Senate on Tuesday:

The bill to empower councils of cities, boroughs and incorporated towns or villages to provide for the support of disabled firemen, allowing a monthly payment of $8 to each disabled fireman and an appropriation of $100 for funeral expenses was passed finally—yeas 33 nays 3.

In the House the following bills were considered on final passage:

Increasing the length of the school term in country districts to six months. The yeas were 60, nays 97, and the bill was defeated.

To suppress the growth, propagation and going to seed of the weed commonly known as the wild daisy. Yeas73, nays 97.

To prevent delays or discrimination by railroad, railway or transportation companies, their officers, agents or employes, better known as the Nicholson anti-discrimination bill. Yeas 136, nays 24.

The bill for the division of boroughs into wards, under the provision of an act of May 14, 1874, was defeated. Yeas 92, nays 52.

The bill for the sale of fire arms and amunition was called up Mr. Thompson, Allegheny, moved to go into committee of the whole for special amendment, which was agreed to. Mr. Snader, Lancaster, was called to the chair. Mr Thompson's amendment was to strike out bowie knives, sling shots, stilettos, etc., in the title, and in section four making it a misdemeanor to expose such articles for sale. The amendment was agreed to, so reported back to the house, and then the bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to exempt mutual loan and building associations from taxation for state purposes. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sponsler, of Perry, in the chair, for the purpose of considering an amendment offered by Mr. Niles, of Tioga, providing that the provisions of the act shall not prevent a collection of taxes which have accrued in the past. It was agreed to, and so reported back to the house. Then a discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Hasson, Niles, Colborn, Ammerman and Sharpe in opposition, and Messrs. Ziegler, Stewart and Bullitt in favor of the bill, and it then passed third reading.

The bill relating to the state tax upon collateral inheritance was read the third time and passed finally—yeas 170, nays 0.

The bill to establish a fund to be used in the apprehension of criminals in cases of murder, to be under the control of the district attorneys, was called up on third reading and passed finally—yeas 141, nays 2.

The bill to regulate and licence the business of intelligence or employment offices in cities of the first class was called up on third reading and passed finally—yeas 141, nays 2.

Mistakes of Smokers.

CIGARS THAT PASS FOR HAVANA NOT MADE OF THE REAL ABAJO TOBACCO.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Under the name of "Havana," a tobacco which grows only in the Vuelto Abajo district, near the city of Havana, they purchase all kinds of tobacco that grow, in Cuba and Cubans will tell you that some of it is the worst in the world. Yara, which is a fine grade of Cuba tobacco, if used when fresh, is worked up as Havana, but not to so great an extent as the product of the Vuelo Arriba. There is some of the last named which has a really fine flavor and taste, but the leaf is much coarser than the Havana leaf and much of it is as coarse in flavor as in appearance. Still, what flavor it has is, as a rule, far superior to that of tobacco grown in the States and gives tone to the Connecticut or State seed, with which it is commonly mixed to make the ordinary seed and Havana cigar. Nowadays there is considerable Sumatra, Jamaica and even Mexican tobacco used here in the same way, but probably the bulk of the so-called Havana mixture comes from the Vuelta Arriba, as stated. The real Havana, that from the Vuelto Abajo, is almost entirely absorbed by the manufacturers of Cuba itself, the product of the best plantations being in fact mortgaged for years in advance, just as used to be the case with many cotton plantations in the South before the war. It is safe to say that very, very little of it ever gets into this market.

A very common error among well-to-do smokers is to suppose that because they buy an imported cigar they must get a good one. Many of the brands of imported goods which have had their run here, such as the Figaro, Espanola, the Partaga, never were a fine grade of goods as compared with other Cuban cigars and many of the imitations made here and sold for the genuine by the million were actually better than the originals.

Some very fine brands of cigars are imported here from Cuba, but in comparatively small quantities, the bulk of the best goods going to satisfy the esthetic demands of the royalty and aristocracy of Europe. A familiar example of this can be seen in the Napoleones, a very large cigar, which was first made by a Cuban manufacturer for the Emperor Napoleon and which cost a dollar apiece. Every particle of their contents was carefully selected and handled and an extraordinary price was paid for the workmanship, no gum being used to turn the end with and keep it in place.

The horror over the Cimbria disaster is renewed by reports of the divers as to the position of the vessel. There are four hundred bodies in the hold, or in other words a like number of human beings went down into the depths of the sea when the Cimbria was struck, without a chance of escape. To keenly and thoroughly appreciate the suffering that has been caused by this loss of life, it would be necessary to look into the humble homes that have been made miserable and desolate by the disaster.

Several Chicago physicians have been detected sharing with druggists the profits of prescriptions. Hieroglyphics were used to inform the compounder when to charge extortionate prices.

WIGGINS' STORM.

Last September, E. Stone Wiggins of Canada, predicted that a terrible tornado would visit this country in March, between the 9th and 12th, and advised all vessels to seek safe harbors at that time. In accordance with this advice, the fishing vessels along the American coast refused to venture out, and many thousands of dollars were lost to the trade. Superstitious and credulous people all over the country awaited the coming of March 11th, the day fixed for the hurricane, with fear and trembling. The day came, and proved to be very much the kind of a day that many March days are. It was windy, heavy falls of snow occurred in many places, there were heavy floods on the Atlantic coast, several vessels were wrecked, but all this is no more than has frequently happened before, during this time of the year. However, Wiggins is happy, and claims that he is vindicated, and his prophecy fulfilled. Other people look upon his weather predictions as mere nonsense, and though by mere coincidence, there was a storm on March 11th, there was nothing remarkable about it. If he had predicted a snow storm in July, and it had come, then indeed might his prophetic powers be worthy of notice. The substance of the whole matter is just this, that this country has had about enough of the weather prophet nonsense.

Lighthouse-Keepers Who Nearly Starved.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The keepers of Eddystone Lighthouse have had a very unpleasant experience during the late stormy weather. One of them was entitled to be relieved some eight weeks ago, but it was not until Monday that he was brought on shore at Plymouth. For several days previous to this relief arriving he and his comrades were reduced to very great straits, and, excepting that two or three hard biscuits remained in the lighthouse, were without the necessaries of life. Their reserve stock of food was exhausted, their last instalment of flour had to be fried in lamp-oil on Thursday. They were without firing for several days. The men were reduced to such a condition that they were only able to converse with each other in monosyllables. They kept signals of distress flying. These signals were seen by several ships, but so boisterous was the weather that it was found impossible to effect any communication with the unfortunate men.

NEWS ITEMS.

Simon Cameron is quite ill at his home, having had a fall a few days since.

A new National Bank has been opened at Reading with a capital of $100,000.

The Allentown rolling mill Company resumed work on Monday giving employment to 400 men.

It is feared that Dr. Cattell will resign the presidency of Lafayette college on account of ill health.

Senator Cameron is in very poor health, and will go to South Carolina to recuperate. He has had a painful surgical operation performed.

A bill has passed the legislature fixing the minimum for instruction in public schools at six months instead of five.

Uriah Moyer was hanged at Middleburg on the 7th inst., for the murder of Mrs. John Kintzler. He made a full confession.

The Reading electric light company, with a capital of $50,000 has been chartered, and has handed in proposals for lighting the city.

A Chester policeman a few days ago wheeled on a wheelbarrow a drunken woman, belonging to a respectable family, eight squares to the station house.

There are 40,000 square miles of almost unbroken forest in North Carolina comprising pine, chestnut, oak, maple, beech and hickory timber in their finest growth.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has greatly improved of late, and is now one of the leading dailies of the state. It publishes all the Associated Press despatches, and has donned a new dress of smaller type, thereby largely increasing the amount of reading matter. We congratulate the *Patriot* on its enterprize.

The Russian diplomat, Gortschakoff, died at Baden Baden last Sunday. He was born in 1798 and came of an illustrious family. He held many important positions.

Elliot, the bruiser and burglar, who was recently killed in Chicago, was buried in New York on Sunday. Thousands of people attended the funeral, and it was one of the largest gatherings of unconvicted criminals ever congregated in one place.

Special dispatches from Ottawa state that a crowd gathered before Wiggin's residence on Sunday evening and filled the air with cries of "fraud" and "humbug." We don't envy Wiggins for such a serenade. Neither do we wonder that the citizens about his home should rise up in disgust. The whole country would like to storm him for awhile.

The trial of N. L. Dukes for the murder of Captain Nutt began at Uniontown on Monday. The defense is that Nutt wrote a letter to Dukes threatening to shoot him if he did not marry Miss Nutt, whom he had betrayed, and that Dukes shot Nutt in self defense when they met. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, on Wednesday. The people of that county are very indignant, and justly too. Men who commit murder should be convicted, without regard to social standing.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM IVEY, LATE OF HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of William Ivey, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Ann Ivey and Edward Ivey, administrators. All persons having claims against said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

ANN IVEY,
EDWARD IVEY,
feb 16 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANN P. EVANS, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF BERWICK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Ann P. Evans late of the borough of Berwick, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

C. R. Jackson, Atty. J. W. EVANS, Administrator. de bonis non
Feb 16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH WALTER LATE OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Walter late of Montour township Col. Co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Robert Buckingham Esq. administrator. All persons having claims against the said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Feb. 9. ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARBER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor has been appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Conrad Kreamer, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., as shown by his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, March 23d, 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

Mar 2 C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor has been appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Conrad Kreamer, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., as shown by his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 24th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

Mar 2 C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DANIELS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed to distribute funds in hands of I. W. McKelvy' administrator, to and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at the office of Geo. E. Elwell in Bloomsburg, on Friday, April 6th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his office, when and where all persons having claims against said estate, must present them, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

Mar 2 W. L. EVERLY, Auditor.

STYLISH WEDDING INVITATIONS and Announcements, Reception Cards and Invitations engraved in the best manner. Samples in the latest forms and handsomest varieties of script.

NOVELTIES IN THE DECORATION of Note Papers, Stamping in Colors and in Rich Bronzes. Effective Combinations of Colors illuminated in Gold. Special designs furnished free of charge for ornamental Initials and Address Dies in new styles of lettering.

THE HIGH REPUTATION of BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE'S Illuminated Stationery is due to its perfection of detail execution and the constant originality of idea in the designs produced.

12th & Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

Invalid's Home.

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

Devotes special attention to Chronic Maladies including Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, Diseases of Women, and to

Cancer,

in all its varied forms.

Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Mar 9-4w

THE

Columbian

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

A full line of Stationary is kept in stock, including **ENVELOPES,** single, in packs, boxes, or by the thousand, all sizes, shapes, and colors. **PAPETERIES,** boxes containing one quire of writing paper and a pack of envelopes to match, from 15 cents to 75 cents a box. All kinds of **WRITING PAPER** Billet, Note, Packet, Letter, Fools Cap, Legal Cap, Account, Long Bill, &c., by the sheet, quire, or ream. FINE CALLING CARDS, white and cream, plain or gilt.

Wedding Invitations and CARDS.

Ink, all colors,
Mucilage,
Lead Pencils,
Pens & Pen Holders,
Paper Knives.
Autograph Albums,
Collectors' Receipt Books,
Administrators and Executors Receipt Books,
Blank Notes in books,
Butcher's Books,
Memorandum Books, all kinds.

We show over 20 different styles of WRITING TABLETS.

The special attention of Merchants is called to the fact that we handle **Paper Bags,** square and satchel bottom, and can give Philadelphia wholesale prices in lots of 5000 or over. Price list sent on application.

The largest lot of LEGAL BLANKS for Lawyers and Justices in the county. Legal envelopes, and File covers, Paper Fasteners, &c.

In our

Printing Department

we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, Our facilities are equalled only in the large cities. This is the only office in the county that runs Job presses by power, and we can therefore do faster, better and cheaper work than any other establishment.

THE COLUMBIAN

still continues to be the leading paper, with the largest circulation, constantly increasing, and the only paper of the size that puts its subscription at $1.50 a year. Compare it with others, then call and subscribe.

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Special from Private Office of Mr John Wanamaker February 1883

Six Paragraphs to Out-of-town Customers.

City residents are in the store every day and know what is going on. This is to give some of the same information to those who are not in town every day.

¶ ¶ No. 1. Reductions are made since stock-taking, in
Linens,
Ladies' Dresses and Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery,
Little Boys' Clothing.

¶ ¶ No. 2. 56 pieces of the same Black Silks that a few weeks ago were good at $1.35, open this month at One Dollar per yard.

¶ ¶ No. 3. Muslins have been lowered in price—almost all the makes.

¶ ¶ No 4. The Dress Goods part of our business compels, in addition to the Eleven counters, two more of 140 feet. This Spring's Stock will be the best we have ever shown.

¶ ¶ No 5. We are enlarging the Store by adding another on the Chestnut Street front.

¶ ¶ No. 6. In answer to many inquiries as to the size of the Store: Its floors and galleries now occupied cover Nine acres; the highest number of people employed is 3,292.
It is the largest Store in the United States.

We *do* send Samples and Goods by Mail.

Address,

John Wanamaker,

Philadelphia.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

PRACTICAL TIN ROOFER,

OPERA HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HESS, LATE OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Rara Stephens, administrator of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of J. G. Freeze, Esq., on Friday, March 6th, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all parties having claims against the said estate will appear and present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

feb 23-4w C. C. PEACOCK, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN BITTER, LATE OF CATAWISSA, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of said decedent, hereby gives notice that he will sit at the office of John C. Yocum, Esq., in the town of Catawissa, to perform the duties of his appointment on Monday, March 26th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties having claims against said estate will appear and present the same or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

feb 23- B. F. ZARR, Auditor.

WANTED Energetic, Reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and expenses paid. Full instructions given, so inexperienced men can soon learn the business. Address J. F. LECLAIRE, BRIGHTON, N.Y., (1 mile east of Rochester, N. Y.)

Mar 9-4w d

Salesmen Wanted!

Good reliable men (no others need apply) to act as Agents for the sale of our

NEW FRUITS AND SPECIALTIES

together with a full line of nursery stock. No peddling. Previous experience not essential. Live, active men earn good wages. Salary and expenses paid. For terms address, giving full name, age, previous occupation, and reference, ROOPES BRO & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. Mar 9-4w d

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Oscar Alexander and Charles F. Woodhouse, under the firm of Alexander & Woodhouse, expired on the seventh day of March, A. D., 1883, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Alexander & Bro., and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

O. ALEXANDER,
C. F. WOODHOUSE.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 18 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 06 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 38 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 58 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
5 51 p. m.	4 37 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m train connects at Northumberland with 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading ron l at Rupert at 11:50 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania roa l at North umberland at 1:55 reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:37 p m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.41 a. m	12.08 p. m.
6.31 p. m	7.07 p. m.

Public Sales.

[All persons having bills printed at this office, will receive a gratuitous notice under this head.]

Charles Baker, Adm. of Jacob Baker, dec'd will sell valuable real estate on the premises in Beaver township on Friday, March 23, 1883.

The administrators of Theressa Baylor, deceased, will sell real estate in Montour township on Friday, March 30th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

B. Frank Zarr, trustee, will sell valuable real estate on premises of William Kelchner dec'd on Thursday, in Mifflin, March 29th, 1883, at two o'clock.

John Mourey, trustee, will offer for sale a valuable town lot, on premises of Elizabeth Kelchner, deceased, in Mifflinville, on Thursday, March 29th, 1883, at 10 o'clock.

aniel Brink will sell personal property on premises of Wm. Brink in Jackson township on Friday March 23. Horses, cows, &c.

John Pooley will sell valuable personal property on premises in Frosty valley, on Wednesday March 21, commencing at 10 o'clock.

R. Buckingham, administrator, will sell valuable real estate on premises of Elizabeth Walter, deceased, in Montour township on Saturday, March 31st, at 2 o'clock.

The heirs of Hiram R. Kline, deceased, will offer for sale valuable real estate in Orange township, Columbia county, on Wednesday March 28, 1883, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Personal.

A. A. Zaner, has returned to his home in Audubon, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Elwell are in Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Daniel Zarr, of Catawissa, is severely afflicted with dropsy.

J. Saltzer will move into the new store room and dwelling of James Barton, about April 1st.

W E. Smith Esq., of Berwick, gave us a brief call on Wednesday evening, on his way home from Philadelphia.

M. A. Caswell has moved into the new building of Wm. Sterner, on West Street, near the woolen mills.

Eli Robbins, of Forks, started for Nebraska on Monday. He expects to remain there several months.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Williamsport, preached in the Episcopal church last week, Thursday evening.

D. F. Weiss has given up the agency for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and is salesman for a grocer in Philadelphia.

James Lilley of Orangeville, who has been confined by rheumatism for some time, is getting better, and will soon be able to attend to business again.

Mr. Isaiah Rupert, who has been employed for a number of years with A. Pardee & Co., at Hazleton, tendered his resignation and has returned to his home in Bloomsburg.

Among our callers the past week were Joseph Gilbert, of Scott; Joseph Hess, of Sugarloaf; Reuben Bomboy, of Hemlock; William Brink, of Sugarloaf; Charles Ash, of Fishingcreek; Jacob Dieffenbach, of Bloomsburg; J. R. Sutliff, Bloomingdale, Luzerne county; I. K. Dildine, of Orange; C. H. Dildine, of Greenwood; Samuel Giger, of Bloomsburg; Shadrach L. Hess, of Sugarloaf; T. J. Hutchison, of Forks; Thomas Brobst, of Lime Ridge; Rev. D. M. Kinter, Stillwater; J. H. Aikman, Lightstreet; B. F. Dietterich, of Hemlock.

A water company has been organized in Sunbury.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday contained 20 pages.

The Sunbury *News* will put in a power press soon, so rapid has been its growth and success.

Husbands will soon be greeted by their fond wives with a please-buy-me-a-new-spring-bonnet smile.

Lockard Bros. have a contract for building a large number of mine cars. They commenced work on Monday.

The Sunbury *Democrat* donned a new dress last week. It published an interesting history of its early days in the same issue.

Dr. Joseph Priestly, a son of the distinguished Dr. Priestly, died at his home in Northumberland, on Saturday last, aged 65 years.

Mr. MacFarlane introduced a bill in the Senate on Monday fixing the salary of County Commissioners at three dollars a day instead of two.

For Rent.—A desirable property on corner of 3rd and Railroad Sts. Suitable for boarding house. Inquire of G. M. Quick, at Prothonotary's office.

The Librarian of the Philadelphia Historical Society says that the History of Columbia county "is very attractively printed." The sale of the book thus far is beyond our expectations.

Notices have been posted at the coal mines at Scranton announcing that full time will be resumed next week. The miners are greatly rejoiced as they have worked on half time since December.

The fish commissioners of Pennsylvania have notified the legislature that there is a large number of brook and California trout, salmon and carp at the state hatching house. These can be obtained by addressing Col. James Duffy, at Marietta.

We have been unable to deliver the half morocco and full leather copies of the History of Columbia county because the binder has delayed us three weeks longer than we expected. Our agent is now on the road delivering the $2.50 book.

Base ball will be indulged in to a great extent during this summer. The champion clubs are making extra preparations. Can we organize a good club?

The newly-elected Justices of the Peace are required by law to file their acceptances in the Prothonotary's office within thirty days after the election.

The History of Columbia county is selling rapidly. If you desire to secure a copy you should send in your name at once. Direct all orders to this office.

Mr. G. W. Bartch and Mr. John Cather, of Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, have recently purchased lots at Eaglesmere, and will erect cottages during the summer.

If you want a nice Spring Hat
The latest color and style call at
David Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

Senator Hart of this district, is a member of the Legislative Committee sent out to Pittsburg to investigate the charges of cruelty at the Dixmont Insane Asylum.

Lumbermen take Notice! Parties having lumber, all kinds, and shingles to sell, will do well by calling on Lilly & Sleppy at Orangeville, Pa. They will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for the above.

The Danville *Intelligencer* thinks the North Branch canal will be abandoned since the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. have direct railroad communication to their mines by the North and West Branch railroad. This is denied by employees of the canal.

"'Tis more brave to live than to die." Therefore don't wait till a slight cough develops itself into consumption but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your cough and live on happily.

A meeting was held at Sunbury last week to organize and select a place to hold a musical jubilee, the coming summer. Hon. J. C. Bucher, of Lewisburg was elected President, and A. M. Carey, of Selinsgrove, Secretary. Selinsgrove was selected as the place for holding the musical convention. The date of the convention will be announced hereafter.

Postmasters are often called upon to decipher queer inscriptions on letters. The following is the exact copy of one lately received at this Post-office:

"I. A. Shuckett, Supertendent of the inflamertory asylum Bloms Burg Pa"

It was intended for Dr. L. A. Shattuck, of the Bloomsburg, Pa., Sanitarium.

Fine Spring Suitings
Fine Dress Suitings
Fine Trouserings
just arrived, call and examine the Custom Department of David Lowenberg's Popular Clothing Store.

A fight occurred in Girton's saloon on Saturday night resulting in a broken window and several bloody noses. A drunken man went in there and without provocation struck at another man who was sitting in the saloon. The disturbance was shortly quelled by the arrival of M. C. Woodward. The impositions of heavy fines on such unruly characters would greatly assist the police in preserving order.

The following is the latest swindling dodge practiced on farmers: Two strangers come around as cattle buyers. In making purchase they pay generally one-third cash, giving bogus checks for the balance on banks in various parts of the state. They then hurry the cattle off to the railroad, and ship them East selling them for cash. In due time the checks are returned from the banks as worthless, and the unlucky holders find themselves "sold."

The State Normal School, of this district, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, will begin the spring term on Monday, April 2nd, 1883. The uninterrupted growth of the past years has continued; the school is closing the best winter term in its history. Additional teachers have been engaged for the next term in view of the increased attendance already assurred. Students coming by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western or by the Reading R. R. should send for cards for half fare.

Rare Bargains in Fine Ready Made Clothing, grand arrival of Spring Styles.

We defy competition—We guarantee satisfaction. Elegant Suits for Little Boys. Substantial Suits for School. Stylish suits for Youths—call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at the Popular Clothing Store of
David Lowenberg.

Judge Rockefeller has decided that a license for a hotel or a restaurant, cannot be granted unless the petition is signed by twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township. By citizens is meant native or naturalized persons who have the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and the right to exercise all political and civil privileges of the government. The petition of Mr. B. H. Barto, of Turbutville, was refused at last court for the reason that one of the signers was a foreigner and not naturalized.—*American.*

We have arranged to grind Lewis' Pure White Lead in Campbell's and Thayer's Pure Linseed Oil, and are prepared to offer inducements in price to dealers and consumers. Henry S. Reay,
3-2-3m Rupert Pa.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Annual Purim Bal Masque under the auspices of the H. Y. M. A., at the Danville Opera House, on Wednesday evening, March 28th. There will be a concert and tableaux at 8 o'clock. Prof. Ruhe's orchestra of Allentown, will furnish the music, and S. J. Cressman will provide the refreshments. All the arrangments are first class, and a very enjoyable time is anticipated. The number of tickets is limited, and those who desire to attend should secure tickets at once of Lewis Lowenberg or L. Alexander.

Cheap Railroad Tickets to the West.—If you are going west buy your tickets of R. D. Darlington, agent, P. & R. Rupert station. He sells cheap tickets to fall parts of the west and over the most desirable routes. Trains leave Rupert at 6:15 and 8:50 a. m., and 4:06 p. m. feb 16-3m

The stylographic pen is one of the necessaries of our modern civilization. If Hood's song had been "Dip, dip, dip," instead of "Stitch, stitch, stitch," it would have lost its text at the hands of Mr. Livermore, who has given his age this perfection of pen, penholder, and case, and ink, all in one, handsome, and always at hand and ready for use. The inventor has put some new improvements into it and now what remains but for every scribe and letter writer to find it on his desk. Ink, filler and cleaner, all go with it. And to crown all, the price has been reduced to $2. Send that amount to the sole agent, Mr. Louis E. Dunlap, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass., and the return mail will bring you this most perfect pen.—*Contributor, Boston, Mass.*

Col. Copeland will deliver a lecture in Catawissa, on Friday, March 30th, 1883. Subject: "Snobs and Snobbery."

Lloyd Kressler of Pine township, who has been an inmate of the Danville Asylum for nearly a year, died there on Friday last, from disease of the brain. He was a son of George Kressler. The funeral was held on Wednesday and the interment took place in Rosemont cemetery.

A full line of Groceries, Queensware and Ceder ware at Kinports & Bro's.

Robert McWade appeared at the Opera House last Monday night as Rip Van Winkle. The play as presented by his company has undergone some changes, his own work we are told, but we cannot say that it is any improvement on the old version. McWade represented the jolly drunken dutchman in a very amusing way, but his support was not strong. He is rated as second to Joe Jefferson in the representation of this character.

Beautiful Easter cards at the Columbian office.

By reference to the minutes of the Town council it appears that a proposition has been made for the town to purchase the hook and ladder truck of the Rescue company. As the apparatus was purchased by subscriptions of citizens for the use of the town, and not for the benefit of individuals it would be well for the council to be sure that the apparatus does not already belong to the town before spending any money on it.

Now is the time to purchase garden seed, a fresh stock of Landreth's seed at Kinports & Bro's.

Church Dedication.

The new M. E. Church at Espy, will be dedicated on Sunday, March 25th, at 10 a. m. Bishop Bowman will preach the sermon. At 3 p. m. there will be a children's meeting. Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Supreme Court Cases.

The following cases from this county have been decided by the Supreme Court: Watts against Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association, judgment affirmed; Creveling's Appeal, decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant; Bibby against Jacoby, judgment affirmed; Catawissa Railroad Company's Appeal (the Rupert crossing case) decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant. No decision is yet reported in the case of Abbott and others against Raup.

Horse Bills printed at this office in the best style and cheap. This is the only office in the county that has the cut of the Percheron.

A Terribly Afflicted Family.

The family of Daniel Heimbauch, consisting of fourteen persons, living near Danville, was attacked with typhoid fever a couple of weeks ago. So malignant was the type that the entire family were down at one time. Two of the children died almost immediately and were buried by the neighbors, not one of the family being able to leave their rooms. Last week the father and two more of the children died and the three were buried in one grave. Three of the remaining children are not expected to recover.

Fresh stock of Landreth's garden seeds at Kinports & Bro's.

The Date of Easter.

About this season of the year many people are asking what it is that determines the date of Easter. The answer is that it is the moon of March, which Tennyson calls "the roaring moon of daffodils." The old rule is that Easter shall fall on the Sunday after the full moon which comes after the vernal equinox. That brings Easter this year on the 25th of March. In 1818 it fell on the 22d of March, the earliest date possible. It will not fall upon that date again in this or the following century.

Invigorate your house plants before setting them out, by using "Food for Plants." We can recommend it. 10 and 25 cents a package. For sale at this office.

Easter Cards.

The present fashion of exchanging small gifts at Easter-tide has been in general usage from the earliest eras of Christianity. The custom, like the religion, is altogether Oriental in its origin, and is symbolical of the idea prevalent among Asiatic people that every kind of enjoyment, rejoicing or congratulations should be accompanied by a bestowal and reception of presents. Until within recent years Easter gifts took the form of eggs, variously called pace, paske, paschall or pescha eggs, or else morsels of cake and sweetmeats, would be offered and taken by friends meeting, with words of pious congratulation appropriate to the Holy Feast. Now it is customary and fashionable to send illuminated cards, inscribed with Easter greetings, to all intimate acquaintances and relatives, since the Centennial such cards have become articles of luxury, equally expensive and elegant in manufacture as valentines and Christmas tokens. The shop windows now show some fine displays of these beautiful cards.

Look Here!—If you are going West why not start right, avoid all further trouble by purchasing your tickets of W. B. Poust agent of D. L. & W. R. R. at Bloomsburg. He can give you your choice of routes either by way of Penna, R. R. or Niagara Falls and Erie R. R. Baggage checked through to destination—150 pounds, free with each ticket. Circulars, time tables or any other information will be cheerfully given at any time. tf.

Wake Up.

Many towns in this section of the state have wakened up to the fact that their growth depends upon the enterprise of their citizens. The prosperity of a town is regulated by the industries that give employment to the laboring classes, bring money from abroad, and give an impetus to business. Berwick has her car shops and rolling mill that have doubled the population within a few years; Northumberland, that has been asleep for forty years, is about to erect large nail works; new nail works are being built at Danville; Shickshinny will have large pulp works; Wilkes-Barre a new paper mill; Sunbury is putting up smelting works. What is Bloomsburg doing for its own benefit? The project of the bridge works seems to have been abandoned, at least nothing more is heard of it, and the subscription of $50,000 has to go a begging. Why not invest the capital in some other industry if the bridge works cannot be secured? While all our sister towns are putting forth their energies in the establishment of manufactories, we are resting on our oars and allowing golden opportunities to slip from us. If we hope to keep pace with the times, and make Bloomsburg a growing, thriving town, we must act now. Let no more time be wasted.

Use Caw's ink. It is the best. For sale at the Columbian office.

Court Proceedings.

Adjourned court March 10, 1883.

Mrs. E. J. Woodring appointed guardian of minor children of Henry Woodring, deceased.

Clara Faust vs A. Hughes Faust, Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Citation awarded in estate of Henry W. Long, deceased, to file account.

John Wolf appointed guardian of W. H. Miller, minor child of Levi Miller, deceased.

M. A. Williams vs Columbia county. Rule to open judgment. Opinion filed.

Jackson vs Booth. Mechanic's lien. Opinion filed. Lien stricken off.

Report of auditor in estate of Wm. Lazarus, deceased, confirmed.

Edgar vs Low. Rule to strike off appeal. Opinion filed. Defendant to enter bail within ten days or rule to become absolute.

Eves & Bro., vs Hess & Carter. Rule to strike off mechanic's lien filed.

Sheriff acknowledged deeds in open court for the following: Three tracts of land in Centre township, sold as the property of Samuel Bower to H. R. Bower for $1200; House and lot in Light Street sold as the property of D. W. Hicks to H. V. White, in trust, for Smith, Kinney & Co., for $435.

Order for private sale granted to I. K. Krickbaum, guardian of Amelia J. Sitler, a minor.

Order for private sale granted to Michael Wenner guardian of Clement Beishline, a minor.

Our Common Schools.

(Conclusion.)

Our county institute was held in the Normal Hall, at Bloomsburg, during the week commencing December 12; 1881. Our instructors were Miss L. E. Patridge, of Philadelphia; Miss Delia F. Smith, now of Boston; Prof. G. E. Little, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Noetling, and Dr. D. J. Waller, of the Bloomsburg State Normal School. This was the largest and one of the most enthusiastic institutes ever held in Columbia county. The examination of the teachers developed the fact that many were deficient in language, and particularly so in literature and methods of instruction. Special attention was therefore given at our institute to primary instruction and literature in our common schools. The evening lecturers were Miss Patridge, Rev. Young, and Col. Sanford. The evening sessions, as well as the day ones, were well attended, all of the lecturers being greeted with large and appreciative audences.

Regular semi-monthly institutes were held in Catawissa, Conyngham, and Centralia. A regular monthly institute was held in Pine township, which did invaluable service in educating public sentiment, and in creating a deep interest in the public exercises. Although this is one of the largest and most mountainous townships in the county, the church in which the exercises were held was always filled to its utmost capacity. The directors deserve much credit for the interest manifested in their educational meetings. The secretary and president took an active part in the exercises, thus encouraging and assisting the teachers. Quite a number of local institutes were held in various parts of the county.

I entered upon the duties of my present work with a deep realization of the responsibilities resting upon the superintendent, at least so far as the examining and grading teachers were concerned. I therefore resolved to leave nothing undone, so far as I knew, to give the teachers a fair, impartial examination. The examinations were largely written. This increased very much the work of the examiner, but was deemed the better and fairer test, consequently was adopted. It was announced at each examination that the papers would be kept on file at my office, and that teachers were cordially invited to call and examine them. This had a salutary effect, although quite a number were rejected, no charges of unfairness, so far as I know, were preferred.

All the schools in the county, but one, (which was closed both times when I was there, on account of sickness,) were visited once, quite a number twice, and a few three times. The organization of the school, the teacher's method of instruction, progress and conduct of the pupils, their studies and attendance, were carefully noted, and such suggestions made as were deemed best to remove existing errors, and for the encouragement of the pupils.

Some time during the latter part of June, 1881, about fifteen Indian boys and two girls, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty years, came from the Carlisle Indian training school to this county, principally in Greenwood township, to live with the farmers during vacation, to learn to farm and to be profited generally from the association of the whites. At the close of the vacation, all but one or two preferred to stay at their new homes, work, and attend the free school during its session. At first some of the patrons objected, thinking that their presence might be detrimental to their children. Their suspicions, however, were soon allayed. The Indians, by their good conduct and studious habits, soon won the approbation of all. Their progress in all of the branches was good, especially so in writing.

I wish to specially call the attention of the directors to the importance of properly looking after the school-grounds and buildings during the summer. It seems to me that in many of the smaller towns of the county, a good teacher (at least as good an one for summer as winter) could be secured, if properly managed. Too often is the building promised to the first one who asks for it, and, in many instances, to one who could not obtain a provisional certificate. Let me earnestly, but respectfully, urge the directors to allow no one to enter the school-room as a teacher who has not, or could not obtain, a valid certificate; thus protecting the little innocent ones from the instruction of one who knows comparatively nothing of the science of teaching or the development of the intellectual faculties. Engage the building to but one teacher; allow him to secure as many instructors as he desires; but in no case permit two, three, or more to canvass the town, dividing the patronage, and making it impossible to secure a good instructor.

The following are a few of the needed improvements: Sufficient inducements to lead teachers to expend the requisite time and money for a thorough preparation for the work; pupils to be furnished with the necessary books. In the visitation of the schools, I found a great many boys and girls, young ladies and gentlemen, in school, with no other books than a speller, a reader, and an arithmetic. On inquiry, it was found that the pupils and their parents thought that, in order to make progress in these branches, it was necessary to give them their entire attention. Now, if we can get them to take up, in addition to these studies, the branches adapted to their ages and acquirements, a great barrier to progress will be obviated. We need a more regular attendance, especially on the part of the pupils of the rural districts; a more frequent visitation of the schools by the patrons and directors; and the furnishing of all the schools with the necessary apparatus.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the teachers, directors, and citizens, for the kindness and courtesy I have everywhere received, and to the Department of Public Instruction, for valuable counsel.

Council Proceedings.

Council met at 7 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday, March 7th, 1883, being their regular monthly meeting. G. A. Herring, the president, and Messrs. Hartman, Rabb, Waller, Sterling and Hasssert were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A committee from the Rescue Hook & Ladder Company appeared before Council and asked to dispose of their truck, ladder and fixtures thereto, to the Town of Bloomsburg for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars with the privilege of redeeming them within two years.

Mr. Rabb moved and Mr. Hartman seconded that a committee of two be appointed to confer with the Rosemont Cemetery Company in regard to the removal of the dead from the Episcopal burial ground and to post notices for the proposals of the removal thereof. Passed by unanimous vote. The president appointed Messrs. Rabb and Hartman as such committee.

Newton Boone, Collector of taxes, claimed exonerations on duplicate of 1881 and 1882.

On motion of Mr. Hartman and seconded by Mr. Sterling, the accounts as made out by the Secretary against different individuals in favor of the Town of Bloomsburg and reported by the Town Treasurer as not collectable or barred by the statute of limitations were directed to be cancelled.

The following bills were presented and the Secretary instructed to draw orders for their several amounts:

Bill of Nathan Bomboy, street Commissioner, for February, 1883,	$ 12 25
James Warr for labor on Highway, for February '83,	2 50
Elijah Strohm for labor on Highway, for February, '83,	2 50
John Shannon for labor on Highway, for February, '83,	1 25
Frederick Schrim, witness fee in No. 1 Feb'y term, '83, in Equity,	1 50
John Shannon for same,	75
Henry Ohl for same,	75
James Warr for same,	75
John Haywood for same,	75
Levi Shoemaker for same,	1 50
Joseph Ruckle for same,	1 50
Nathan Bomboy for same,	2 25
M. C. Woodward, constable and police service for January, '83,	11 33
M. C. Woodward, constable and police service for February, '83,	8 83
B. B. Freas, police service for February, '83,	7 00
I. W. Hartman, one year rent of hall for Rescue H. & L. Co., ending April 1st, '83,	30 00
Elwell & Bittenbender, notice 4 weeks of Episcopal burial ground, slips and envelopes for same,	5 82
Bloomsburg Gas Co., for January, '83, 42 posts, and post at woolen mill ½ month,	85 00
Bloomsburg Gas Co., for February, '83, 42 posts,	84 00
Bloomsburg Water Co., water rent for February, '83,	66 67
Secretary's salary for February, '83,	15 00
Total—	$341 90

A. L. Fritz,
Secretary.

All kinds of vendue notes kept at the Columbian office.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

George L. Kostenbauder to Permelia Kline, Catawissa.

Bloomsburg Iron Company to Stephen Knorr, Bloomsburg.

James Reilly and wife to Patrick Galignan, Bloomsburg.

Thomas Hicky and wife to John A. Funston, Bloomsburg.

George Farver and wife to John A. Funston, Fishingcreek.

Allen Mann and wife to Salinda Johnson, Beaver.

John Turner and wife to William Hummell, Espy.

Joseph Miller and wife to Emma Hagenbuch, Espy.

Geo. W. Correll, et. al., executor, to J. H. Long, Bloomsburg.

I. W. McKelvy to Mary N. Harman, Bloomsburg.

Reuben Fahringer to Mary Fahringer, Locust.

Julia Ann Leiby and husband to Daniel Fry, Montour.

Jackson Leiby and wife to Daniel Fry, Montour.

Daniel Fry and wife to Jackson Leiby, Montour.

John Leiby, et. al., executor, to Daniel Fry, Montour.

Joseph Stackhouse and wife to C & J. Stackhouse, Briarcreek.

H. W. McReynolds and wife to Baltis Sterling, Madison.

David Whitmire and wife to Mary Ella Dietterich, Scott.

Henry Gable and wife to James Gunning, Centralia.

J. W. Evans and wife, et. al., to Elias M. Remley, Berwick.

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also; but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So," or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So," the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always the best of the kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators arise on every hand, and as they hold out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus, "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Royal" are all the time emphasizing this fact. In their laborious attempts to show by analysis and otherwise that the "Snowball" brand has as much raising power "as the Royal;" or that the "Resurrection" powder is as wholesome "as Royal;" or that the "Earthquake" brand is as pure as Royal," as well as by their contortive twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the Government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the superiority of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal!"

Berwick Items.

Work is by no means plenty, many of the men are working half time and everything feels depressed. Hopes for an improvement are held however.

The Historical Drama of Richilieu will be given in elaborate style by some of the elite in a week or two, preparations on a large scale are being made. The costumes which for this piece are very rich have been ordered from Boston and there is every reason to expect the entertainment to be a brilliant success.

Mr. and Mrs. M W. Jackson have been spending the winter in Florida They will return in a few weeks.

The new Waterworks Co. are making big improvements to supply the town with water by means of better apparatus, and a complete equipment, necessary for the purpose.

Notwithstanding all the snow which has fallen recently, thanks to our new pavements, pedestrians can walk all over town dry shod.

Our people sadly need a boom of some kind, to make things more lively we wish the town papers would resuscitate the question of a Town Clock.

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

MARRIAGES

On March 10th, 1883, At the reformed parsonage by Rev. O. H. Strunck, Mr. Jacob C. Bittenbender of Mifflinville to Miss Lizzie Cramer of Bloomsburg.

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A new lot of cretones at Lutz & Sloan's, both imported and domestic.

Feathers wanted at C. C. Marr's.

Our stock of dress silks, dress goods, prints, muslins, cheviots, hosiery, corsets &c., is now complete, Clark & Son.

New Goods at C. C. Marr's.

333⅓ nice white, thrifty shoats and pigs in weight from 20 lbs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 75 lbs. apiece. All young hens, young roosters, old hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, lard, dried apples in the county wanted at Light Street, by Silas Young. mar9-2m

C. C. Marr pays 32 for butter, 24 for eggs, 15 for lard and wants chickens, potatoes, oats, corn, large and small onions, and dried apples.

Bring your samples of black or colored silks and compare the quality and price with Lutz & Sloan's stock.

Strictly pure timothy seed, clover seed and large yellow seed corn—a car load of it for sale at Light Street by Silas Young. mar9-2m

A grand rush at C. C. Marr's for Kerr & Co's. thread.

Now open, the largest line of neckwear we have ever shown consisting of lace fichues, spanish fichues, spanish scarfs, guipure scarfs, ties, collars, both linen, lace, irish point collars and cuffs. Come and see prices, away down, Clark & Son.

Kerr & Co's. spool cotton on patent machine spools for sale at C. C. Marr's.

Another case of heavy ginghams at Lutz & Sloan's, for 8 cents a yard.

100 teams wanted right away now to haul oak lumber from about six miles above Rohrsburg to the railroad at Bloomsburg, at Light Street by Silas Young. mar9-4w

See the new colors of dress cloths for spring dresses at Lutz & Sloan's.

C. C. Marr has his spring stock of goods in, to sell very cheap.

Strictly pure Clover and Timothy seed, a car load of it for sale at Light Street by Silas Young. mar. 2-2m

Another large lot of table linens, napkins and towels at Lutz & Sloan's this week.

A large assortment of lace curtains by the yard or pair, also curtain poles and rings for hanging them on. Come and see, Clark & Son.

More lace curtains this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

We have just received a large line of black and cream, spanish, guipure and honey-comb spanish laces at lower prices than ever and a larger assortment. Clark & Son.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Many ladies who had scarcely enjoyed the luxury of feeling well for years have been so renovated by using Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have triumphed over the ills flesh is said to be heir to, and life has been crowned with the added charm of a fresher beauty.

A Nourishing Wine.

Old and infirm persons need some mild tonic or gentle stimulant, especially at this season. The wine made at Speer's Mount Prospect Vineyards, in New Jersey, called Speer's Port Grape Wine, is used in the Atlantic States as the best tonic wine known, and is regarded as pure, and is very popular among physicians. It is especially beneficial for females and old people.—*St. Louis Republican.* For sale by C. A. Klein.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

"He who is ready to buy up his enemies will never want a supply of them." It is cheaper to buy a true friend in Kidney-Wort who will drive away those miserable enemies, a torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, piles, diseased kidneys and bowels. This remedy is now prepared in liquid as well as in dry form.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of ink can be made from them.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diptheria, canker mouth and headache in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 12-eow.

Concord Grape Vines.

Fine, vigorous Vines, Two, three and Four Years' Old, for sale by the dozen or thousand at the lowest prices.

These Vines are raised on the famous Mt. Prospect Vineyards, at Passaic, N. J., where the well-known Port Grape Wine is produced that is so highly esteemed at Dresden and Berlin, and other European Cities to which it is shipped, and that is so highly esteemed by physicians everywhere.

Address, Alfred Speer,
Jan. 26, '83-3m. Passaic, N. J.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence sexual Debility.

Oh, what a cough!

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cts., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup, and Whooping Cough, at once. Mothers do not be without it. For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 12-eow.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Samuel Bowers among the lien creditors entitled thereto, will sit in the discharge of the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the seventh day of April, 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where and when all parties interested in said fund must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred. PAUL E. Wirt,
mar 16 Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Jared Harrison, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of R. F. Chapin, one of the executors of said decedent, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 9th 1883, at ten o'clock, a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in said fund must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred.
C. W. Miller,
mar 16 Auditor.

Orphans' Court Sale
of Valuable
Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Montour township, in said county, on

FRIDAY, March 30th 1883.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Theressa Bailor, deceased, to-wit: A lot of ground adjoining lands of Peter Reitabach, and Josiah Gigger, containing

One-Half ACRE,

more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

and other out-buildings. Said lot being well improved, having a good well of water at the door, and a number of good fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the, purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Purchasers to pay for deed.

PETER HEINBACH,
DANIEL BAYLOR, } Administrators.
Mar 9

Public Sale!
of Valuable
Real Estate.

The widow and heirs of Hiram R. Kline, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 28, '83

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to-wit: A messuage and tract of land situate in Orange township, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone by a public road and corner of land of John Cadman, and running thence by said road north twenty-eight degrees, east twenty-six and nine-tenth perches to a post in said road, thence by land of estate of H. R. Kline, north thirteen and a quarter degrees, west eighty perches to a stone by line of land of Ellen Kline, thence by same north eighty-eight and a quarter degrees, east fourteen perches to a stone, thence by the same north eight degrees, west sixty five perches to a stone in line of land of James Campbell thence by the same north eighty-eight and a quarter degrees, east sixty-three and six tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of William Long, south 16½ degrees, west 48 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by the same south 88 degrees east 49 perches to a post in line of land of Isaac Sommers, thence by the same south 1½ degrees, west 71 perches to a post in line of land of John Cadman thence by the same north 88½ degrees, west 89 and 1-10 perches to the place of beginning. Containing

SIXTY ACRES

and 88 perches of land whereon are erected a

Farm Notes and Hints.

MOSTLY CONDENSED FROM THE "COUNTRY GANTLEMAN."

Wool waste is recommended as a good fertilizer for tobacco and grass.

The three important requisites of an ice house are good drainage, sufficient ventilation and that the ice be well packed in some good non-conductor, of which sawdust or shavings seem to be the best.

For poultry houses 8 or 10 square feet for each hen is as little as they can be kept in comfortably, and in that only by constant cleaning and frequent renewals of soil in the floor of the houses.

Coal ashes are recommended to be spread under the droppings in the hen house every morning. The hens scratch in this for the hard, white pieces of ashes, thus keeping the droppings loose and dry. This mixture spread on the meadows in the spring is an excellent manure. The using of coal ashes in the hen house is of great benefit, as it takes the place of shells, and also furnishes a dusting place for the hens.

Western farmers annually lose thousands of dollars by not housing their machinery. In half a day's travel one will in mid-winter see plows, harrows, cultivators, mowers and harvesters, out in the field, or in the fence corners, or near the buildings, and there they stand exposed to the storms. This practice is not as general as it formerly was, but still it is a heavy tax to farmers who practice it, and an eye sore to good farmers that a little time and expense would remedy.

A man who was a blacksmith by trade, but who possessed taste and fore sight, indulged in what might be termed "arbor day" fifteen years ago, and with axe and spade prepared and planted two hundred poles of common white willow, on both sides of the road, about 40 feet apart. Nearly all grew, and they became year by year more attractive, and the once bald and open road has become an avenue where people resort for pleasant drives. Lately, when the place was offered for sale, it found a ready and eager purchaser, whose choice was partly influenced by the lines of over-arching trees, which gave the name of Willowdale to this once uninteresting spot.

A prominent Chicago dealer in products recently made the following significant remarks about the manufacture of oleomargarine: "I tell you oleomargarine will next season give the butter manufacturers of the West lively competition. You know a few years ago we were making a hard fight against oleomargarine and were demanding that laws be enacted to compel manufacturers of that and similar compounds, to brand their products, and sell them on their merits Well, we accomplished what we desired; but I believe we have now in it a stronger competition with creamery butter than we ever had. The manufacturers were, by the enforcement of the laws we prayed for, compelled to improve their products, and they have improved them to such a degree that they can sell them for what they are, and compete now with all but the very choicest grades of butter. It looks to me as if we are to be forced, sooner or later, to recognize oleomargarine as a legitimate competitor with the product of the cow."

TESTING SEEDS.—The practice which has been adopted by several of the agricultural colleges, of testing the germinating quality of garden seeds offered in market, while it will add to the reputation of reliable dealers, tends to drive irresponsible or dishonest men from the business, or into a better course. Among the reports of such tests, is that by the Pennsylvania State College, of experiments performed by Robert Tait, a graduate of the college, in which he gives the percentage of pure seed in the package (or unmixed with other seed), and the percentage capable of germinating. Nearly all the seeds examined were pure, mostly exceeding nine tenths, but the germinating power was exceedingly various. Some of the common grass seeds were among the best, red clover containing only one part of impurity in 499 parts, and 77 per cent. germinated. Timothy was nearly as pure, with 92 parts germinating. Kentucky blue grass, with about one-fifth impurity, did not afford a twentieth part that germinated, and crested dogs'-tail, with scarcely any impurity, gave only one part in 66 capable of growing. It would seem from these and other results that the more common seeds being readily sold and supplied, are nearly always fresh; while the rarer kinds, for which there is little call by purchasers, are kept long on hand, or more or less mixed with good seed. Another proof of the correctness of this conclusion was the fact that lettuce and radish seed gave about nine-tenths growing seed, while kohl-rabi, which is not much planted, contained more than four-fifths poor seed. But it must not be forgotten that in common, careless planting under clods, or in burying too deep, much excellent seed is pronounced worthless by unskillful farmers and gardners.—*Cultivator.*

The Egg Trade.

MORE THAN FIFTY MILLIONS CONSUMED ANNUALLY IN NEW YORK.

A few years ago it was estimated that 25,000,000 eggs were sent to New York city every year, the entire product of the country being about 9,000,000,000 eggs. Messrs. F. C. Barger & Co., the Warren street commission merchants, have prepared tables which show the average receipt of eggs during the month of January to have been 17,785 barrels since 1877, during February 31,583 barrels, and during March 78,583 barrels. Allowing seventy dozen to the barrel and taking 60,000 barrels as an average monthly receipts, the total amount received annually would be more than 50,000,000 eggs. It is certain that the egg trade of the city has greatly increased during recent years. The value of this trade may be estimated from the fact that the wholesale price of the March receipts has averaged more than $1,500,000 a year. Great Britian is a large consumer of eggs, and imports many from the continent and from Ireland and an increasing contribution to her supply is made each year by the United States. The golden egg laid by the American biddy is of monstrous size.

Whatever the weight of a reason against fermented liquor, it is weightier still against distilled spirit.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clearer, gives tone to thoughts and adds grace and beauty to the countenance.

How to prevent the hair from becoming gray. Cut it off, do it up neatly in tissue paper, and put it carefully away in a drawer. By so doing it will not become gray during your life time.

A Woman's Experience.

WHAT A LADY OF GREAT PROMINENCE HAS TO SAY ABOUT HER SEX.

(Boston Globe.)

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass., a most important incident occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all, and especially to our lady readers. The newspaper man met a lady a trifle past middle age with luxurious white hair that contrasted strikingly with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly lady like, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far reaching in its power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate. Almost from childhood she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightengale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers. The instances of woman who were in the greatest agony and apparently beyond the reach of human aid, that she has restored to health and happiness, are almost innumerable, and it was only natural that the scribe should become specially interested and wish to converse with her more in detail.

How long have you been engaged in the practice of medicine Mrs. Wingate?"

"For more than 25 years."

"A long time certainly. How did you happen to enter the field at that early day when women in the professions were specially frowned down upon."

"I think I must have inherited a taste from my Father Professor J. C. Wood, of Harvard college. He was eminent in the profession, a hard worker and equally earnest in his recreations. He hunted considerably and I remember when only nine years old I used to dissect the birds and animals he had killed. I felt infatuated with medical science, even then and the infatuation has continued up to the present time.

"And did you begin your studies so early in life?

"I can hardly say when I began, for I cannot remember when I did not read medical literature. You would scarcely believe it, but I was a slender girl and did not weigh over a 120 pounds, but I used to sit up night after night until 2 o'clock in the morning poring over my studies and never dreaming of the flight of time. It seemed as though calls for my attendance on the sick always came unsolicited. I certainly cannot fix the date when I first began practicing. Of course most of my patients were women, and the natural sympathy I felt for my sex has increased during all these years where I have been brought so closely in contact with them and have learned to anticipate their needs and sympathize with their sufferings. After the opening of the Boston Medical College I appeared before the faculty; passed examination and received a diploma. I had practiced for years previous to that time but thought it desirable to receive another diploma, which I did without any effort.

"Your experience with many and serious diseases of women having been so extensive must also be valuable? Can you give me some facts regarding them?"

"I find that woman seems born to suffering, and where she avoids it, it is by reason of some care on her part or owing to some special renewing power. It is true some women go through life without unusual suffering, but they are none the less in danger, for there are critical pericds all along their pathway when the utmost precaution is required. The innumberable complaints called female weaknesses: the irregularities of life and changes of the system all indicate the perils which hang over every woman's career, and which, attended to, may result disastrously."

"But is there no way by which these terrible troubles can be avoided?"

"That has been the problem for years. The habits of life and and the demands of fashion are clearly at war with the health of women. I have been perhaps unusually successful in my treatment of their troubles, but there have been many cases that seemed specially stubborn. I recall one in particular. I had exhausted all the usual expedients and the results were not satisfactory. I became worried over the case and really did not know what to do, but finally thought I would try something out of the usual line. I had heard a certain remedy recommended very highly so I procured some and made a chemical analysis of it. I found it was perfectly pure, and that the ingredients were unusually valuable. So I began giving it to my patient, changing it, however, into a bottle of my own. To my great joy it seemed to have an almost immediate effect and a complete cure was the result. Since then I have used it constantly in my practice and have cured every form of female weakness, as well as displacemeat, dropsical tumors, cellu dropsy and all such troubles I have also used it with the best of results in cases of pregnacy and gestation. Indeed I have found it of untold value and benefit.

"Have you any objection to giving me the name of this remedy of which you speak?"

"None whatever. It is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"Why that is a proprietary medicine."

"Certainly, but what of that? I have but one end in view in the treatment of my patients namely—their restoration to health. In the accomplishment of this end I prescribe what I believe to be benefical, no matter what the professional consequences may be."

"I notice in the New York papers that Doctors Hammond, Agnew and prominent physicians are taking a similar stand Mrs. Wingate?"

"Yes, and all independent thinkers in the profession are bound to do so. I am, however, on the best of terms with my professional brethren as you can see," and the lady produced a beautiful gold medal mounted in the form of a badge which had been presented her by the medical society, known as the Ensign of the Humble Family, of which she is a prominent member. After examining it closely, the reporter remarked that the medical profession evidently were proud of what she had done, as she might well be in the possession of such a medal.

"I am proud of that," she replied, "and I was also pleased a short time cince to receive an offer at a large salary to take the professorship in the new medical college at Walla Walla, on the Pacific coast. I do not know how they heard of me out there, but I was obliged to decline their offer."

"And so, in your experience with the diseases of women, you have found success, and that Warner's Safe Cure has been a most efficient remedy."

"Yes, I have had unusual success and the remedy of which you speak has been proven of great benefit. There are, however, some base imitations of it to be found in the market; these are bad and should be avoided, but the genuine remedy is one of the very best.

"And has not the practice of your procession injured your health?"

"No, I am better now than ever before in my life. I froze my limbs last winter, while riding one cold night to see a patient and was obliged to remain indoors for over two months. Otherwise I am healthy, as you can see by looking at me."

"And may I publish this interview, Mrs. Wingate?"

"Yes. If what I have told you should be the means of assisting any women who may be suffering, I shall be perfectly willing to have it published."

A Drunken Russian Buried Alive.

A Swiss, settled in Russia, sends to the *Bund* a strange story, taken from *Viedomosti*, a paper published at Samara, of a man being buried alive, for the accuracy of which the writer says that he can personally vouch. The story, besides the horror of it, shows how helpless the Russian system of government renders the people for whose benefit it is designed, and how utterly bureaucracy has crushed in them all spirit of initiative and independence.

The other day, so runs the account, a man was buried alive in Samara. His name was Tichonoff, and he had been employed as a writer in a machine depot. On the fete day Tichonoff drank heavily, and had an epileptic fit. For a long time thereafter he lay quite still and showed no sign of life, which led his wife and kinsfolk to conclude that he was dead. This happened on St. Silvester's Day, and to avoid keeping the supposed corpse in the house three days (for on Saturday preceding a festival no body can be buried), it was decided to lay him in the ground that very night after vespers, and arrangements were made accordingly. The body was removed to the cemetery church, where the Pope (priest) read the service for the dead. While this was going on (the coffin being uncovered) some of the bystanders noticed what seemed to be drops of sweat on the dead man's face; but this appearance being attributed to a few snowflakes which had fallen during the passage from Tichonoff's house to the cemetery, he was laid in the grave without more ado, and, the hour being late, very little earth was thrown over him.

When the grave digger went early next morning to the cemetery to complete his work he heard a sound as of groaning and struggling in Tichonoff's grave. Instead of forthwith releasing the poor wretch, the man ran to the priest to ask leave to disinter him. This request the priest refused, on the ground that he dare not touch a body once buried without the permission of the police. On this the sexton informed Tichonoff's wife of what had come to pass, and they went together to the chief of the local police. This gentleman said it was quite out of his power to give the required authorization, and referred them to the archimandrite, and the archimandrite, professing to be equally powerless, referred them to the procurator. In the end the agonized wife procured the authorization, without which nobody would act, and returned to the cemetery. But it was too late; five hours had elapsed since the grave digger first heard the groans, and Tichonoff was now dead beyond the possibility of doubt.

The poor fellow succumbed only after a mortal struggle. He had turned quite round in his coffin, and in his despair bitten his fingers, torn his flesh, and rent his clothing. "This fatality," says the *Viedomosti*, "is due to no other cause than the senseless formalities which prevail in every branch of Russian administration." Mme. Tichonoff is suing the priest who refused to let the grave digger disinter her husband for damages, on the ground that he caused the latter's death by too slavishly obeying the letter of his instructions.

Market Gardening.

Every season furnishes its crop of unsuccessful merchants or mechanics, who ask our agricultural editors if market-gardening does not pay large profits, and if there is not a good chance in this business for an industrious man to better his condition. Judged by the high price the average citizen pays for his vegetables in the larger cities it seems to him there must be money in raising vegetables. If he could remove to the country, say within an hour's ride, he could attend to his city business without loss of time, and by hiring a good gardener he could have cheaper vegetables and fruits, and add something to his income by sending the surplus to market. Nothing looks more feasible on paper, nothing is more delusive in practice. Every business, to be successful, requires a responsible head, thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and giving it his personal attention. There are many points in market gardening that can only be learnt by experience, and if a stranger to this business undertakes it, he will pay dearly for his education. Some three hundred dollars to the acre are needed as capital to carry on the business to advantage, even when a man is practically acquainted with it, and knows how and where to invest every dollar. The questions to be solved are location in reference to market; soil, what kind and how much; what crops to grow; what kinds of manure to apply to a given crop and the quantity; what tools are wanted; what seeds to plant; what teams are needed; and what labor to carry on the business successfully, and have no waste. The cultivation of a few square rods for a family supply of small fruits and vegetables might prove profitable and healthful, while market gardening in the same hands would prove disastrous. Market-gardening is a remunerative business when a man understands it, but it is far from being an easy road to wealth for those who have all the details to learn.—*American Agriculturist.*

Men who wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it—anything but live for it.

Christianity proves itself, as the sun is seen by its own light. Its evidence is involved in its existence.

Those who blow the coals of others strife, may chance to have the sparks fly in their own faces.

The man who lives in vain lives worse than vain. He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.

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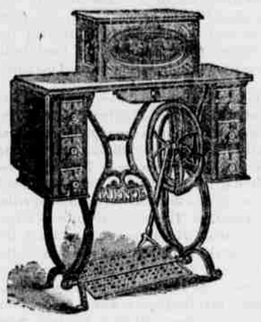

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHIL. ADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect January 15th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Lock Haven Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.20 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m.

1.58 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

6.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 9.55 a. m.; New York 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.55 a. m.; New York, 11.00 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches through to Rochester.

1.20 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m.—Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves New York, 5.15 a. m.; Philadelphia, 8.10 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.20 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.30 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8 10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.50 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12 08 p. m., Sunbury 1.05 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7 07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
June 26, 1882.
TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 55 and 7,20 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.
TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 3,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m
Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 19, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 05		9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	.....Lackawanna..	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 24	..... Pittston.....	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 18	.....West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	54	7 09
8 25	1 58	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 42		Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 25	8 55	....Plymouth....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	1 20		.....Avondale....		3 06	7 26
8 07	1 18	8 47	.....Nanticoke...	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 09
7 46	12 42	8 26	....Shickshinny.	10 56	3 33	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 17	....Rick's Ferry.	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	.....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 09	8 06	..... Berwick ..	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		....Briar Creek..			8 00
7 02	11 40	7 56	....Willow Grove.		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	.....Lime Ridge..		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 19	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	.....Bloomsburg..	11 45	4 47	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 58	4 53	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawi'a Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 22	7 11	.....Danville....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 08		.....Chulasky....			9 00
6 04	10		.....Cameron.....		5 19	9 04
5 45	9	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.